THE DAILY REGISTER.

VOL. LII. RALEIGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1851. NO. 46.

THE DAILY REGISTER.

SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays at $4 per annum in advance; $4.50 if not paid within six months; and $5 if not paid until the expiration of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued every Wednesday at $2,50 if paid within four months; otherwise $3.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

RALEIGH POST OFFICE.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail—By Rail Road, Due daily at 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m.

Southern—Two-horse stage, due daily at 11 a. m., closes at 12 m.

Greensborough—Four-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., and closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m.

Newbern—Four-horse stage, due Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., and closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Turborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. m., closes Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p. m.

Pittsborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday and Thursday at 7 p. m., and closes Saturday and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough—One-horse mail, Due Friday at 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p. m.

Holly Springs—Horse Mail, due Monday at 4 p. m., and closes Thursday at 9 p. m.

Letters should be in the Office fifteen minutes before the time of closing.

The Office will be open every day, except Sunday, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9 p. m.

On Sunday, it will be open from 8½ to 9½ a. m., and one hour directly after the departure of the Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,

UP STAIRS,
SMITH'S BUILDINGS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.
NO ADMITTANCE WITHIN THE BAR!!

	Rates	First 10 words,	E'h addi'l w'd.
Raleigh to Petersburg,		30 cts.	2
" " Richmond		32 "	2
" " Washington		44 "	2
" " Baltimore		54 "	3
" " Philadelphia		74 "	5
" " New York		84 "	6
" " Fayetteville		21 "	1
" " Cheraw		28 "	1
" " Charleston		50 "	3
" " Macon		97 "	5
" " Montgomery		116 "	6
" " Mobile		138 "	7
" " New Orleans		172 "	9

And all the places on this and other lines of communication in proportion to distance.

UNION
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Second Floor, Smith's Block, adjoining Telegraph Office.

UNION
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Opposite the Post Office—under Odd Fellows Hall.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.
DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Board Meets at 11 O'clock.
BANKING HOURS FROM 10 TO 2.
W. H. JONES, Cashier.
F. C. HILL, Teller.

Exchange, Baltimore, Philadelphia and N. York, 1 per ct. premium.

Virginia and South Carolina money Bankable, of the denomination of $5 and upwards.

BANK OF THE STATE.
OFFICERS OF THE BANK.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't.
Charles Dewey, Casher,
Seymour W. Whiting, Teller
Daniel DuPre, Bookkeeper,
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.

Hours of business from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
DISCOUNT DAY, WEDNESDAY.
Board of Directors meet at 10 a. m.

BANK RATES FOR SELLING EXCHANGE.
Sight Checks on New York ½ per cent. Premium.
" " " Philadelphia ½ " " "
" " " Baltimore ½ " " "

Notes of the South Carolina and Virginia Banks received.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE,
NORTH CAROLINA.
July 19th, 1850.

NEW BOOK STORE,
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
No, 16, Fayetteville St., Nearly Opposite the Post Office.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books, generally, Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationery of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices; prices which we are confident must give entire satisfaction. Call and examine

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.
Dec., 9th, 1850. 95

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership in a general business as

Booksellers and Stationers,

and will continue to carry on the business under the name and Firm of

POMEROY & O'NEAL.
Raleigh, December 9th, 1850. 99

WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

A large supply of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry just received and for sale by

P F PESCUD.
Dec. 9th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

AYERS CHERRY PECTORAL.

A fresh supply of Ayers Cherry Pectoral just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO

A Large supply of Linseed Oil just to hand at Pescud's DRUG STORE.
Dec. 9th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

BANK OF THE
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months—payable at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in January next and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, December 11th, 1850. td 100
Star, Times, and Standard copy.

See R. R. R. R.*

To the Citizens of N. Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from 35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.
Raleigh, Nov. 8. 1850. 90

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

SOUTHERN REGALIA DEPOT!

P. HORTON KEACH,
No. 91, Main Street, Richmond, Va.,

MANUFACTURER of Masonic, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, American Mechanics, Druids, Red Mens, and all other societies *REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, SIGNALS,* &c., also, *Costumes, Robes, Sashes, Jewels,* and all other Equipments on hand and made to order at short notice.

N. B.—Having secured the services of Mr. HENRY MESEKE, familiarly connected with the different orders, and well known in Baltimore as a *superior workman* in the above line, I am now prepared to compete with any establishment in the U. States, in either style, quality or price.

Orders from abroad respectfully solicited.
December 2nd, 1850.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the Fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
December 4th, 1850. 98
☞ Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Chronicle, Commorcial and Journal, Wilmington, Newbernian, Watchman, Salisbury, N. S. Whig, Washington, Old North State, E. City, Petersburg Intelligencer, Norfolk Herald and National Intelligencer, will insert five times, and send their bill to A. S.

Livery Stables!

THE Subscribers, take occasion to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will carry on the business, in all its branches, at the same stand; and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact, every convenience for travelling, in the way of

HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C.,

will be supplied on the most favorable and accomodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, good

HORSES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &C.,
FOR SALE.

And persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the East of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage and favor.

BUFFALOE & COOKE

FEMALE SEMINARY,
Warrenton, N. C.

THE ninth Term of this School will commence on the 15th of January 1851 and terminate the first week in November.

Terms as follows, per session of five months:

Board,	$50 00
English Tuition,	12 00
French,	10 00
German,	10 00
Music on Harp and use of instrument,	35 00
Music on Piano and use of instrument,	23 00
Music on Guitar and use of instrument,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil colors,	15 00
Washing and Fuel,	6 00

Useful and Ornamental Needle work free of charge.

No extra charge whatever will be made. Books, Stationary, &c., furnished at the lowest retail prices.

It is particularly desirable that pupils should be present at the commencement of the session, as studies will then be arranged and classes formed.

All articles of clothing must be marked with the owners name in full.

A circular containing fuller information will be addressed to all persons who may desire it.

DANIEL TURNER.
Warrenton, January 1st, 1851. 5t—1

MUSIC STORE.

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most careful and choice collection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid sssortment of Musical Merchandize, embracing

MUSIC,

a large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS,

from the best manufacturers of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and superier in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordeons, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best Italian Strings. Persons wishing to purchase either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Book; in short, every thing in the Music department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street. K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, December 29th. 6t 1

Law School
AT
HILLSBORO' N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June, following.

Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading Law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the Session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil, as well as lighten the labours of the teacher.

The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.

Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale, of Fayetteville.

Tuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction will be ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

J. L. BAILEY,
F NASH.
Hillsboro', Dec. 31st, 1850. 1 2m

Classical and Mathematical SCHOOL.
Hillsborough, N C

THE exercises of the Caldwell Institute having been discontinued, the subscribers will open a School on the 14th day of January, 1851, in the building lately used by that institution, under their own control and direction.

The course of instruction will be such as to prepare young men thoroughly for the Sophomore class in College, or when a College course is not intended, for the business transactions of life.

The strictest attention will be givan to the moral deportment of the students, and if long experience in the education of youth be a ground of confidence to those who may patronize the School, we promise to use that experience to promote the best interests of those who may be committed to our charge.

Terms in the Classical and Mathematical department, $20; and in English $15 a session in advance.

ALEX. WILSON
RALPH H. GRAVES.
Hillsboro', Dec., 21st, 1850. 103

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from this date, for the issue of a new certificate for 21 shares of the stock of said Bank, in the name of Dr. Isaac Burns, dec'd in the stead of one lost.

Application will also be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the State of North Carolina at the expiration of three months, for the issue of a new Certificate for 10 shares of the Stock of said Bank, in the name of Dr. Isaac Burns dec'd., in the stead of one lost.

E. B. BURNS, Ad'm'r.
Dec. 20th, 1850. 103

REMARKS OF
MR. WINSTON, OF BERTIE,
On Constitutional Amendments, &c.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot permit the occasion to pass, without expressing my views in regard to amending the Constitution of North Carolina. In addressing the house on this subject, I shall not attempt to adorn my opions with anything like beautiful or eloquent language. I could not do this, if I would on any subject and I would not do it if I could on a subject like the present.

There are three propositions pending before the House, each of which has its respective advocates. First, there is the bill of the gentleman from Hertford (Mr. Rayner) which provides, that the people shall vote in May next, for, or against a change in the Constitution, and in case a majority of the qualified voters for the House of Commons shall vote for a change, then a convention is to assemble and amend the Constitution, by incorporating into it free suffrage, and nothing else. Secondly, there is the bill of the gentleman from Davidson (Mr. Foster) which provides that the people shall vote for, or against a Convention, and in case a majority of the qualified voters for the House of Commons shall vote for a Convention, then an unlimited Convention shall assemble. Thirdly, there is the bill reported by the committee on amendments to the Constitution, which provides that free suffrage shall be made a part of the Constitution by Legislative enactment.

I cannot vote for the proposition of the gentleman from Hertford. And while I attempt to discuss this bill and that of the gentleman from Davidson, I hope that each one of those who hear me will keep in mind the Constitution *as it is.* This bill proposes not that two thirds of each House shall directly call a Convention, but that two thirds of each House shall confer upon a majority of the people the power and discretion to do so. Now, sir, I respect the voice of a majority of the people as much as any man upon earth. As much however, as I respect it, I feel more respect for the Constitution as long as it remains unchanged. We are all solemnly sworn to support that Con-titution. It provides that "no Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly." This is the only part or clause of the Constitution which speaks of a Convention in any way, shape or form. A Convention therefore, which shall assemble or be called in any other way, or by virtue of any other authority than the clause in question will clearly be an illegal and an unconstitutional one.

What then do these words mean? They are a part of the Constitution and are the subject of Judicial Construction. What would the Supreme Court of our State say of them? First, it is perfectly clear, that they vest in the two Houses of the Legislature, the power and the discretion, by a vote of two thirds of each House, to call a Convention directly without consulting the people on the subject. It is equally clear, that there is nothing in the words themselves to show that they mean any thing more. But it is said, that having the right to call it ourselves, we have the right to call it, if a majority of the people say so; that when they vote to call it their action will relate back to the present time and become our action. I deny that we can thus delegate to a bare majority of the people a power which is to be used only by two thirds. It makes no d fference that we thus delegate it by a vote of two thirds of each House. Each member here is to be regarded as speaking the voice of his people. What then is the proposition before us in substance? Two thirds of the people are requisite to call a Convention. They refuse to take so serious and responsible a step by a vote of two thirds, yet they confer on a bare majority, the power to do so. Again, we Legislators refuse directly to call a Convention, but vote for it provided a majority of the people are for it. Now, sir, suppose a majority of the people already to have voted for it and no more than a majority. Shall the voice of a mere majority draw to itself enough more to make two thirds without any reason for it more than the mere power of the majority. If so why does the Constitution require two thirds to change it. Why does it not say that a bare majority is to do with it as it pleases. If a bare majority is to be omnipotent, I ask what do we want with any Constitution at all.

Those who oppose this argument, admit that two thirds of each House are indispensable to call a Convention. They further admit that we are the mere delegates of our

Constituents. But they say that we are complying with the Constitution in substance by submitting it to a majority of the people and making their action ours. What the action of a majority made the action of two thirds! S r, it bears the stamp of absurdity on its face too plain for dis ussion. It may be asked what risk is run in thus making the change depend on the voice of a majority of the people? I answer that this is beside the question. The Constitution of our State can be changed only in the mode pointed out in that instrument. And that instrument in this respect should be strictly construed and as strictly followed. And with all our obedience to the voice of a majority of the people, if the Constitution does not give to that majority the power to change it, we are no more authorized to depart from the Constitution and refer it to that majority than we are authorized to dep rt from it and refer it to the next ma we meet in the street. True there is more *propriety* in the one than in the other. But there is no more *authority*. But I can put a case which might occur. Suppose that we pass this Bill by a vote of two thirds. When the Legislature adjourns it is totally uncertain whether a Convention will be called or not. Now between our adjournment and the vote of the people, many events can intervene. Such events might occur as would had we foreseen them, have prevented our vote of two thirds and yet not prevent a vote of a majority of the people.

Sir, I look upon the bill of the gentleman from Hertford as a proposition, the effect of which is to shift constitutional responsibility and indirectly to change the Constitution by the mere voice of a majority instead of two thirds. Such a proposition I think would have startled the amenders of the Constitution in 1835. For, if there was any point clearly settled by that Convention it was that the voice of a mere majority of the people could neither directly nor indirectly change the Constitution. The clause which I have quoted was inserted after a debate in which there were a few who wished to confer on a majority of the people, the power to change the Constitution; a few who desired three fifths instead of two thirds, and the great body of the Convention who desired the requirement of two thirds. The clause requiring two thirds was inserted by a vote of ninety for it, while all other propositions received only twenty-nine. Judge Gaston in the debate on that occasion, speaking in favor of the clause as it now stands, used the following language: "We are called on by every consideration, not to sanction the principle that a bare majority may authorize a convention; if we do, we shall be exposed to continual fluctuations. If the right of a bare majority to call a Convention were recognized in the Constitution, I would not give one fig for all the matters which the Convention have been engaged in adjusting since they assembled. Instead of any permanent regulations, every thing would be set afloat, and we should have a new Constitution every two or three years."

Sir, I admit that we may consult the people on any subject by the vote of a mere majority of each house, as was done in the case of the Penitentiary some time ago.—But, sir, we cannot by even a unanimous vote of each house vest in a majority of the people the right to change the Constitution.

But, besides the objection stated, which to my mind is conclusive, I have another to the Bill of the gentleman from Hertford. Many distinguished men doubt whether we can impose a limit on a Convention which is called. I have my doubts on the subject, and out of abundant caution, I shall give to the Constitution "the benefit of those doubts."

First. Can the Legislature call a limited Convention directly, without submitting the Bill to the people? It is admitted that the oath prescribed in the Bill, will be the only restraint upon the members of the Convention. Can the Legislature impose that oath? If we can argue from what took place in 1835 in the Convention. we have the authority of Judge Gaston, for saying that "the Legislature has no right to impose an oath on the members of a Convention;" and that said oath is a nullity, unless the Bill containing it be ratified by the people; in which event it becomes binding. There being no act of the people ratifying the Bill containing the oath in the supposed case of a Convention directly called, the oath is of no force, and the Convention stands untrammelled. A limited Convention, according to this argument, cannot be directly called by the Legislature.

Secondly. Can there be a limited Convention called, by submitting the Bill containing the oath to a majority of the people for their ratification. I doubt it. The oath, as a Legislative enactment, is of no force. Can it be binding because a majority of the people have voted for it. I freely confess that on that account, it was regarded as binding by the Convention of 1835.—But I deny that for the same resons, it will bind now. Before 1835, there was no prohibition against changing the Constitution by the voice of a majority. Since that time, I think it clear, that the Constitution regards two thirds of the people as ind s, e sable to amend it. A l that I have said against the power of a majority to call a Convention, equally applies against their power to impose this oath. And I will here say, that there is no middle ground between a majority and two thirds. If the one is the true number in any case, it is the only and indispensable number in every conceivable case.

It is impossible that the same words in the Constitution can embrace in their meaning two very different things. I do not say that two thirds of the people themselves are to call a Convention. I speak of them as speaking through their representatives. I do not think that nine tenths of the people can Constitutionally be invested by the Legislature with any p wer in regard to calling a Convention. Suppose nine tenths of the people were to assemble in Raleigh to-morrow and unanimously make some law and order it to be inserted in the Statute Book. It would not be a law. Why? Because "all legislative power" in this State "is vested in a Senate and House of Commons." In the same way if the clause of the Constitution providing for a Convention means that the Legislature should do it directly, then no act of even nine tenths of the people, either of their own accord or in accordance with an act of the Legislature, would be any thing more than a mere nullity Sir, the Constitution until it be Constitutionally changed, is above every thing else put together in North Carolina. The law must be Supreme. We have all heard the eloquent remark of a very great man, that "there is an indissoluble connection between liberty and law." Without the latter the former cannot exist

Mr. Speaker, the amendments made to the constitution in 1835, providing for the manner of calling a Convention, I confess throw some little doubt upon the views which I have submitted in regard to a limited Convention. Those who advocate a limited Convention do so however upon the same grounds which were admitted in the Convention of 1835. and I am replying to them by the same kind of reasoning. This will be understood by any one who will reflect upon the Constitution as it then stood and as it now stands.

But suppose the Legislature submit the Bill containing the oath to the people and because of their approval the oath becomes valid. The Convention assembles and frames the amendments to which they are limited and after doing so they consult together and frame others which they merely propose or suggest to the people. They adjourn and the people ratify both their regular and their irregular amendments.

Would not both become a part of the Constitution? An invalid oath has been made valid by a majority of the people. The members and clothed with their authority by the people only, and are not responsible to the Legislature. Now, I confess that I do not think that a Convention of men in North Carolina would make such an attempt. But in arguing a case of this kind, we are to look at what could or might happen rather than at what we believe would happen.

Mr. Speaker, free Suffrage is the only object of the bill in question. That object can be accomplished in my opinion without objection by Legislative enactment. I shall therefore vote against the bill of the gentleman from Hertford

I come in the next place to the bill of the gentleman from Davidson, (Mr. Foster.) This bill is liable to the objection which I stated to the bill of the gentleman from Hertford. It vests in a majority of the qualified voters for the House of Commons the right to change the Constitution of the State. Unlike the bill of the gentleman from Hertford, it does not confine the change to a single point. It does not embrace any specified number of changes. It calls an unlimited Convention vested with the august power to alter, change and upturn as they shall choose, any and every part and parcel of the Constitution of North Carolina.

What do the advocates of an unlimited Convention want? Not free suffrage alone. For they know that the most certain way of getting that as well as the easiest, is to vote for the bill of the Committee on Amendments. Do they want the election of Judges and other officers by the people. They know that their best way to get that is to vote for a bill pending before this House. They do not wish to incorporate into the Constitution a provision requiring the concurrence of two successive Legislatures in order to appropriate public money for building Rail Roads. Why? Because they are all strong Rail Road men. If this was their object I would be with them. They do not want any one or all these things alone; they do not want any number of changes which can be suggested if the basis of representation is excepted from the list. Why? Because they will not vote for a bill calling a Convention with power to change every thing *except* the basis. Some of them have not stated their object; others come out boldly and declare their object. They are at work *to change the basis of representation.*

Sir, I will not admit nor seem to admit by making an argument on it, that the solemn compromise of 1835 is an open question or needs any thing to support it. I will nevertheless dwell a little on the subject, more by way of stating facts than making arguments. When that citadel is to be defended from the rash assaults "of hurly burly innovation," I hope that it will be guarded by "older and better soldiers" than now protect it.

Let me say in the outset to the advocates of an unlimited Convention, that if they think that the basis of representation will be changed during the lifetime of any one here present, they are much mistaken. I know the sentiments of the middle and Eastern people on this subject. The idea that North Carolina will break her solemn faith does not enter into their remotest contemplation. That one section of North Carolina should be so unjust to another as to attempt to break up a basis which even the fanatical North yields to the South; that any portion of North Carolina should disavow the principle fought for in our revolution, that taxation and representation should be coextensive and go hand in hand; that these things are or can be so, our people are not ready to believe. However the condition of our people may change, I cannot see or believe that the basis of representation, if unconnected with other things, will be changed in a century. In the East, both Whigs and Democrats unanimously look upon the basis in each House as nothing more than the merest justice to them, and they would look with the same alarm and consternation upon its change that they would, upon an invasion of their property or firesides. They look upon the compromise of 1835 as having *settled this matter forever.*

Sir, did any advocate of an unlimited Convention ever seriously reflect upon the extent of the proposed change. The occasion when that change takes place will be no ordinary one. Were it affected, its consequences would be felt in all the remote veins and arteries of the State. It would be a great change; one producing perpetual angry feeling and dissatisfaction in a happy, growing and prosperous State; a State containing nearly a million of human beings, most of whom are contented happy tillers of the ground; a State in the bosom of whose soil lie slumbering and undeveloped the elements of unlimited prosperity; a State checkered with cities and towns, and fields and schools and hamlets, where the arts and sciences, joy and activity, are seen on every hand; a State, in short, which has no superior in this splendid cluster of American sovereignties for the elevated standard of honesty and morality which exists among its citizens. It is this State in which a change is to be made not of a quiet, private, unoffending nature, but a change which upturns the very foundations of the Constitution.

Sir, our original Constitution was framed at Halifax in the year 1775. That was a stirring and eventful period in our history. The dark cloud of war hung threatening over our country. All our powers were called into quick and startling activity. Men of great character were thrown forward to direct society. The Constitution then formed governed North Carolina for sixty years. I regard that Constitution as the great work of great men. It was just and fair in all respects at the time of its formation. The lapse of time, however, made it at length begin to operate unequally and differently from what it was intended. To each County, without regard to its size, wealth or population, it gave one Senator and two Commoners. When it was formed there was no striking inequality in the Counties then existing in either their wealth, size or population. At length the large Counties filled up with people, new Counties of various sizes came in and from many causes representation became greatly unequal. The West was the sufferer and complained. The East, though having the power to hold on, saw the justice of the complaint and yielded to it. The Convention of 1835 was called.

How was the grievance to be remedied. The Convention looked into the Constitution of the United States, and there saw that the popular branch of the National Legislature was based upon federal numbers. That was selected as the basis of our House of Commons, and yielded to by the East, although it shifted the majority from the East and gave it to the West by about eight votes. The Convention adopted taxation as the basis in the Senate in accordance with the principle for which we fought in the revolution that taxation and representation should be co extensive and go hand in hand.

Having settled these two matters, the great complaint was stilled. True, there were other changes wrought by that Convention, but they were of but little moment compared with this.

This question of representation was the great one. It was attained. East and West were united again like brothers. The East had sent up her great men, her Macon and Meares, and the mighty minded Gaston, and others. The West had sent down her great men, her Fisher, her Morehead, her Swain, and others. The middle had turned out her great men, her Seawell, her Crudup, her Toomer and others. They had met and settled the matter to the satisfaction of all and there was consequently great rejoicing in the State.

[CONCLUDED TO-MORROW]

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 10.

Mr. Drake moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, concurring in the report of the Committee appointed to superintend the election of 2 trustees of the University. Agreed to. On motion of Mr. Drake, the said report was withdrawn.

Mr. Lane moved to reconsider the vote, by which was rejected the resolution, declaring that no private bill shall be introduced into the Senate after Monday the 13th inst. Agreed to—Resolution was then read and adopted.

Mr Drake, from Committee appointed to superintend the election of Trustees of the University, reported no election.

Mr. Shepard from Committee on Education and the Literary Fund, to whom the subject was referred, reported a resolution directing the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, to enquire into the expediency of draining certain lands in Carteret county—read and passed 1st time.

Mr. Cameron from Corporation Committee, reported the bill to incorporate a Bank in the town of Wadesboro' and recommended its passage.

Mr. Shepard from Education Committee, reported the resolution relative to the Swamp lands, belonging to the Literary Fund, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Cameron from Corporation Committee, reported the bill to extend the limits of the town of Jacksonville, and recommended its passage. Ordered to lay on the table.

On motion of Mr. Berry, a message was sent to the House proposing to adjourn the two Houses of the General Assembly, *sine die*, on the 22nd January 1851.

The bill granting original and exclusive jurisdiction of all cases where the intervention of a jury may be necessary, to the Superior Courts of Law for Columbus county, was read 2d time, the amendment recommended by the Committee agreed to and passed as amended.

[For the rest of Morning's proceedings, see Editorial head.]

3 O'CLOCK.

The whole of the evening's session was engrossed in the consideration and debate of the Slavery resolutions.

[The nature of these proceedings will more fully appear under the Editorial head.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Sheek presented a memorial from citizens of Surry, praying the Legislature to appoint a commissioner to lay off a Road from Salisbury through Huntsville to Rockford; which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Simmons, a bill to provide for cleaning and improving the navigation of Trent River.—Passed 1st reading.

Mr. Cherry, a bill to repeal the 20th section of the Revised Statutes, chapter 45th, entitled Executors and Administrators. Passed 1st reading.

Mr. Barnes, a bill to repeal a portion of an act entitled an act authorizing the Roanoke and Seaboard Rail Road Company to issue bonds, passed at the present session of the General Assembly, which passed its first reading, and the rules having been suspended, was read the 2nd and 3rd time and passed.

On motion of Mr. R. M. Saunders, the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Jones in the Chair, and proceeded to consider

THE SLAVERY RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. S. P. Hill, of Caswell, addressed the Committee. He thought that the doctrine of secession might with propriety, have been left out of the debate. The Legislature was about as profitably engaged when discussing it as the philosopher when endeavoring to find out the elixir of life—it was an abstract question, of no practical importance now. Pass the resolution declaring the right of a state to secede, and the South would be split up, and it was not right to throw an element of discord among our people. He would oppose it on this ground; but he did not believe in the doctrine of secession. Mr. H. then gave his reasons for rejecting the doctrine, stated his objections to the resolutions of the majority, that they go upon too many contingencies; and said that he was for making up a direct issue with the North on the fugitive slave law.

Mr. Dobbin asked leave to explain in reference to some authorities introduced by Mr. Hill.—After explaining his position, he remarked that before he would vote that North Carolina should secede now, he would vote that his arm should be severed from his body. He desired North Carolina to take a high position, to save the Union. He believed there was but one desire in the House, and that was to save the honor of the State and to save the Union. When practical secession should be presented, (and he trusted it never would be) he would regard it as a question of honor or death, and he would die before he would yield his honor.

Mr. S. J. Person, of Moore, next addressed the Committee. He advocated the doctrines contained in the report and resolutions of the minority. M. P. said the Committee were not in favor of secession now; they only asserted it as right that the State would exercise, if found necessary, a right reserved to the States, and recognized by the Constitution of the United States. He remarked that his object now was, simply to state his position, and give the ground-work of his speech, which he intended to write out.

Mr. J. M. Leach, of Davidson, followed. He would vote for the resolutions of the majority, with certain amendments, which he stated—was pleased to hear the gentlemen from Caswell, (Mr. Hill,) say that he was for making up an issue with the North on the Fugitive Slave Bill alone. He believed that the crisis in this matter had been passed at the last session of Congress—and his sentiment and the feeling of the yeomanry of the country now was that "the Union shall be preserved." He did not believe in the doctrine of secession. He had examined the question to his satisfaction—it was not found in the Constitution, nor was it deducible from it. Mr. L. replied to the remarks of several gentlemen who had preceded him, and concluded with an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The House then took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Ruffin, a resolution to send a message to the Senate proposing that power shall be given to the committee appointed to enquire into the pecuniary affairs of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, to send for persons and papers and to administer an oath to such persons. Adopted.

THE SLAVERY RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Stevenson, of Craven, addressed the Committee. He would not follow the gentleman from Cumberland in discussing the doctrine of secession; it was a broad field, and had a straight path through it, and on each side were mountains of error. He was warned by the fate of the gentleman from Burke, (Mr. Avery,) not to venture upon that path, Mr. S. thought that the doctrine of secession was of no practical benefit, &c., &c.

Mr. Winston, of Bertie, next addressed the committee, taking ground against secession. Mr. W. stated that he intended to write out his speech, and as we are crowded for room, we omit the sketch of his remarks.

The committee then proceeded to vote, and the question was first taken on the motion of Mr. Rayner to substitute the series offered by him for the resolutions of the majority—which motion was rejected.

Mr Rayner then moved to amend by adding his to the resolutions of the majority, and the question was taken on them separately. The first and seventh were adopted, and all the rest either withdrawn or rejected.

Mr. Eaton proposed to strike out the original resolutions, and insert a series substantially the same as those offered in the Senate by Mr. Edwards—the 3d somewhat modified; which was not agreed to.

Mr. Dargan proposed an amendment, declaring that if the present or any future Congress shall repeal the fugitive slave act, that North Carolina has the right and ought to secede from the Union; which was rejected.

Mr. Barnes moved to amend by striking out the 4th resolution of the majority with the preamble; which motion prevailed.

Mr. Flemming offered two amendments, which were rejected. One of these provides, that in case the fugitive slave law is repealed, the Governor should call a Convention to determine on the mode and measure of redress.

The resolutions as amended, were adopted: and on motion of Mr. R. M. Saunders, the Committee rose, reported the resolutions to the House and recommended their passage.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the House adjour-

DAILY REG

DAILY ISS

Saturday Morning,

MR. LILLINGTON'S AME

We cursorily noticed, in our last by Mr. Lillington, of certain amend olution of the "Minority Committe ted by the Senate. We are enabl lay those amendments before our that they may be perfectly under the Resolution:

Resolved, That the Constitutio States is a compact between sover dent States, and all powers not the reserved to the States respectively attributes of sovereignty retaine States, is that of watching over the General Government, and prote from unconstitutional abuse on th securing to them, on the other, a of the obligations imposed by the the General Government.

Mr. Lillington moved to strike in the 2nd line, and insert the follo fied, formed a Government, the res

Also, in the 4th line, after "St insert, "or to the people thereof."

Mr. Bower intimating an intent vision of the question, so as to take *striking out*, Mr. Lillington, in ord rect vote, modified his motion th words "United States is," the *Government, the result of.*" This tion down to the point, nothing m such a thing as a Government of possessing, within its shore, the sa one of the States, within *its* sphe advocated his amendment, as very marked ability—giving the ner in which the present Constitut quoting definitions of its nature a highest authorities. Mr. L., at the s who heard and admired his effort write out his remarks for publica forestall the expectation of the Pu tilated abstract of his Speech, h least anticipate their judgment, b elevated Mr. L. in the estimation ed to him, (where he appropri stand among the best of our Legis

The majority having thus igno with such a thing as a Governm *States*, Mr. Lillington then offer ditional amendment—being alm language of Mr. MADISON:

Resolved, That the said Cons not by the Governments of the c the Federal Government, for whi was formed. Nor was it formed people of the United States, as a the manner of a consolidated gov

It was formed by the States, t *in each of the States*, acting in th capacity; and formed consequen thority which formed the State

Being thus derived from the Constitutions of the States, it ha the same authority as the Const and is as much a Constitution i the term, *within its prescribed s* tutions of the States are, w *spheres*; but with this obvious m that being the result of a compa in their highest sovereign capac the people thereof *one people* for cannot be altered or annulled a *individually*, as the Constitution it *individual* will.

Those who voted in the affir

Messrs. Arendell, Barnard, num, Caldwell, of Burke, Davi Grist, Haughton, Joyner, Kell Malloy, Richardson, Sessoms, and Woodfin—21.

Those who voted in the negati

Messrs. Barrow, Berry, Bowe of Mecklenburg, Cameron, Cam Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Hest Millan, Nixon, Pender, Roger Speight, Thompson, Watson, and Watt—27.

And, so, Mr. MADISON was bu a Constitution, which he essen after all! This is an age of pro

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In the Senate, on yesterday, his motion to substitute his own before the Senate, and offered solutions, stating that he withd sion in the vote; whereupon th by pretty much a party vote.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, of that portion of the Resolution the Legislature, providing for t in any of the contingencies de forced his substitute in an able to the Senate on the propriety lina speak through delegates f and thoroughly acquainted wit vital question. [Mr. C.'s rema after.] The amendment was Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, H insisted, that if the *People* were the premises, there would be and the result would be as h Rather a fatal position, it see tantially, insisting that if the P

DAILY REGISTER.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 11th.

MR. LILLINGTON'S AMENDMENTS.

We cursorily noticed, in our last, the introduction by Mr. Lillington, of certain amendments to that Resolution of the "Minority Committee" which was adopted by the Senate. We are enabled, this morning, to lay those amendments before our readers. In order that they may be perfectly understood, we re-insert the Resolution:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is a compact between sovereign and independent States, and all powers not therein delegated, are reserved to the States respectively—that among the attributes of sovereignty retained by the several States, is that of watching over the operations of the General Government, and protecting her citizens from unconstitutional abuse on the one hand, and securing to them, on the other, a strict fulfillment of the obligations imposed by the Constitution upon the General Government.

Mr. Lillington moved to strike out the word "is," in the 2nd line, and insert the following: "when ratified, formed a Government, the result of."

Also, in the 4th line, after "States respectively," insert, "or to the people thereof."

Mr. Bower intimating an intention to call for a division of the question, so as to take the vote first upon *striking out*, Mr. Lillington, in order to bring on a direct vote, modified his motion thus: Insert after the words "United States is," the words, "*a form of Government, the result of.*" This narrowed the question down to the point, nothing more or less—Is there such a thing as a Government of the *United States*, possessing, within its shore, the same powers as each one of the States, within *its* sphere! Mr. Lillington advocated his amendment, as we have said, with very marked ability—giving the history of the manner in which the present Constitution was ratified, and quoting definitions of its nature and powers from the highest authorities. Mr. L., at the solicitation of friends, who heard and admired his effort on this occasion, will write out his remarks for publication. We will not forestall the expectation of the Public, by giving a mutilated abstract of his Speech, here; but we may at least anticipate their judgment, by saying, that it has elevated Mr. L. in the estimation of those who listened to him, (where he appropriately belongs,) to a stand among the best of our Legislative debaters.

The majority having thus ignored all acquaintance with such a thing as a Government of the *United States*, Mr. Lillington then offered the following additional amendment—being almost *verbatim*, in the language of Mr. MADISON:

Resolved, That the said Constitution was formed, not by the Governments of the component States, as the Federal Government, for which it was substituted, was formed. Nor was it formed by a majority of the people of the United States, as a single community in the manner of a consolidated government.

It was formed by the States, that is *by the people in each of the States*, acting in their highest sovereign capacity; and formed consequently by the same authority which formed the State Constitutions.

Being thus derived from the same source as the Constitutions of the States, it has, within each State, the same authority as the Constitution of the State; and is as much a Constitution in the strict sense of the term, *within its prescribed sphere*, as the Constitutions of the States are, within *their respective spheres*; but with this obvious and essential difference, that being the result of a compact among the States in their highest sovereign capacity, and constituting the people thereof *one people* for *certain purposes*, it cannot be altered or annulled at the will of the States *individually*, as the Constitution of a State may be at it *individual* will.

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Messrs. Arendell, Barnard, Barringer, Bond, Bynum, Caldwell, of Burke, Davidson, Eborn, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Malloy, Richardson, Sessoms, Washington, Willey, and Woodfin—21.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Messrs. Barrow, Berry, Bower, Bunting, Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, Cameron, Cannaday, Clarke, Collins, Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, McMillan, Nixon, Pender, Rogers, Shepard, Sherrod, Speight, Thompson, Watson, Williamson Wooten, and Watt—27.

And, so, Mr. MADISON was but a poor expounder of a Constitution, which he essentially assisted to make, after all! This is an age of progress.

In the Senate, on yesterday, Mr. Gilmer withdrew his motion to substitute his own resolutions for those before the Senate, and offered them as *additional* resolutions, stating that he withdrew to avoid any evasion in the vote; whereupon they were voted down by pretty much a party vote.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, offered a substitute for that portion of the Resolutions, proposing a call of the Legislature, providing for the call of a Convention in any of the contingencies designated. Mr. C. enforced his substitute in an able and eloquent appeal to the Senate on the propriety of having North Carolina speak through delegates fresh from the people, and thoroughly acquainted with their wishes, on this vital question. [Mr. C.'s remarks shall appear hereafter.] The amendment was opposed by Messrs. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, Hoke and Shepard, who insisted, that if the *People* were permitted to speak in the premises, there would be a great cry of UNION, and the result would be as had been in Georgia!—Rather a fatal position, it seems to us—being, substantially, insisting that if the People would'nt declare for secession, they should be made to by those now claiming the power!

Mr. Caldwell's substitute shared the fate of its predecessors. Dr. Cameron next introduced an amendment, the substance of which was, that in the happening of the contingencies specified, either one of the same being a direct invasion of the Constitutional rights of the South, the Legislature should be called; but the Majority insisting upon the declaration virtually made in the Resolutions, that the occurrence of either event would make it inconsistent with the honor of North Carolina to remain in the Unoin, voted down this amendment also.

Mr. Bynum, of Rutherford, then offered an amendment, stating that there is such a thing as the Government of the United States, having a Constitution, ratified by the People in their highest sovereign capacity—insisting that as the Minority Resolution already adopted only asserted a principle, it was proper to take the sense of the Senate on *his* Resolution in this way made necessary. This was also butchered.

Finally, Dr. Cameron's amendment, in substance—the phraseology somewhat altered—was adopted; and the first and second Resolutions of Mr. Edwards' Resolutions adopted by an unanimous vote—the third by a large majority. Pending the vote on the fourth Resolution, the Senate adjourned.

ADDITIONAL CENSUS RETURNS.

CRAVEN Co.—Total pop.	1850,	14,672
"	1840,	13,438
Increase,		1,234
GRANVILLE Co.—Total pop.	1850,	21,629
"	1840,	18,817
Increase,		2,812
LINCOLN Co.—Total pop.		7,766

☞ We have simply room, to call attention to the proceedings of the House yesterday, in Committee of the Whole. It will be seen that *secession* was completely floored. We will advert to the debate to-morrow.

☞ See the advertisement of Mrs. Henry in another column.

The North Carolina Democrat has passed into the hands of J. W. Lancaster, Esq., who will hereafter conduct the paper at Graham. We wish him much pecuniary success.

War between Honduras and, San Salvador —The War in Yucatan, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2, 1851.—News has been received here of a war having broken out between Honduras and San Salvador. It is said that the English have determined to interfere.

The trial of Senator Henderson, of the Cuba expedition, commenced to-day.

The war in Yucatan between the Indians and whites is again raging; and the Indians have been victorious, capturing several towns and killing three hundred whites.

STOLEN!

A NEGRO boy, by the name of FRANK, was stolen from the Subscriber on this day. The boy was about three miles from Raleigh, on the road leading to Smithfield, when a person of large stature, Irish appearance and red face, drove up in a carriage, and, the Subscriber has been informed, that the same person was seen a few miles further on the same road, with the boy FRANK driving.—It is supposed that the kidnapper is making for Petersburg or Charleston, *via* Goldsboro'.

A suitable reward will be given for the recovery of the boy, and for the apprehension of the thief

M. M. HENRY.

Friday night, Jan. 10th, 1850. 5

Edgeworth Seminary,

THE Proprietor of this Institution has the pleasure to announce to its patrons that the exercises will commence on the first Monday of February, 1851, under the care and supervision of Professor RICHARD STIRLING and Lady.

RICHARD STIRLING,
Professor of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Ancient Languages.
REV. JOHN A. GRETTER,
Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and French.
MRS. STIRLING, Matron.

The services of a Lady accomplished in Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colors are already secured. The other Departments will be fully supplied by the opening of the session.

Terms as heretofore. The session, of only four months instead of five, will terminate on 31st May. A corresponding deduction will be made. Pupils will be received at any time before the session begins without additional charge.

J. M. MOREHEAD, Proprietor.

Prof. Stirling begs leave to refer to—
Rev. Samuel L. Graham, D D, } Union
" Samuel B Wilson, D D, } Theological Se-
" F. L. Sampson, D D, } minary,
" B. H. Price, D D, Prince Edward, Va.
" Wm. C. Plummer, Baltimore.
" James Carnahan, D D, President of New Jersey College.
" James W. Alexander, D D, Princeton, N. J.
Prof. Joseph Henry, Smithsonian Institute, D. C.
January, 1851. 3 w9t

Prunes, Raisins, Currants, Pickles and Citron Just received freshfrom New York, which I will sell low.

L. B. WALKER.

July 2nd, 1850. 53

Plank Road Notice.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company will be opened on the 1st day of January next, and remain open thirty days, at the following places, viz:

At Washington under the direction of John Myers, B. F Havens, James E Hoyt, B. F. Hanks and Joseph Potts.

At Greenvile, under the direction of Gould Hoyt, Charles Green, Edwin H. Golett, Wm. Bernard, Sr. and Henry Bell.

At the town of Wilson, under the direction of Jonathan Rountree, John Farmer and Barron C. Watson.

At Eagle Rock, under the direction of T. R. Debnam, Wm. H. Hood and Needham Price.

At Raleigh, under the direction of Thomas D. Hogg, Wm. H. Jones and James T. Marriott.

Amount of shares $25. Two dollars on each share to be paid on subscribing.

JOHN MYERS,
JAMES E. HOYT,
JOSEPH POTTS,
BENJ F. HANKS,
B. H. HAVENS.

Washington, N. C., Dec. 29th, 1850. 2

GEORGE LAWS'
REFINED AND HIGHLY PERFUMED
MEDICATED
SAND SOAP.

FOR Cleansing, Whitening, Beautifying and preventing the Skin from Chapping. For sale at the

NORTH CAROLINA BOOKSTORE.

Raleigh, January 4th, 1850. 3

Teachers Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Forestville Female Academy wish to employa Gentleman and his Wife to take charge of their School, commencing about the 2nd or 3rd Monday in January. If they cannot get a man and his wife, they would employ a young lady.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications will be required. Address the subscriber at Forestville, Wake county, N. C.

J. S. PURIFY, Sec.

November 28th, 1850. 98 tf

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
Cedar Rock, Franklin County, N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, Principal,
C. H. STOCKWELL, Assistant.

THE Spring Term for 1851, will commence on the 13th day of January. The New Academy will be dedicated on that day. The Students are earnestly requested to be present. For a circular containing particulars, apply to the Principal at Belford P. O., Nash County.

December 14th, 1850. tlFeb 101

Wm. G. Browne,

Portrait and Miniature Painter,
TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS
RALEIGH.

Rooms open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.
Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1850. 94

Yeast Powders.

Try a Box if you want good Buckwheat and Batter Cakes; for sale by.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

BOOKS
At the North Carolina Bookstore.
H. D. TURNER,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 1, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Historical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books.

ALSO, a very extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted, manufactured to order. Together with a general assortment of STATIONERY.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers and private individuals And every article in his line sold at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published.

Raleigh, Dec. 19th, 1850. 103

Dress and Frock Coats.

100, JUST OPENED, of all qualities well cut and extremely well made.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. 82

LADIES White Kid Slippers
do do Satin do
do Black Kid do
do do do Walking Shoes.

Just received by R. TUCKER & SON
Oct. 21, 1850.

NORTHERN HOPS!

JUST received, 2 Bales fresh Northern Hops, at 20 cts. a pound.

L. B. WALKER.

Fine Fruit Trees!

THE Proprietors of the Pomological Garden and nurseries, Cane Creek, Chatham County, N C., have now ready for transplanting, 20,000 fruit trees of large size and thrifty growth, of the finest kind of fruits known for all seasons, from the earliest to the latest ripening kinds; consisting of

Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries,
Apricots, Nectarines, Grapes, Figs &c.

Orders should be sent to us early, that we may make our arrangements to deliver in good time. One of us will be at Raleigh, in the early part and at the end of the Session, with a splendid collection of our trees.

J. & T. LINDLEY.

SECOND SUPPLY OF
Cloth, Dress and Frock Coats.

GENTLEMEN, if you want a good fitting Coat, made in the latest style, Call at

E. L. HARDING & CO

DRIED BEEF.

A SUPERIOR article of Northern Dried Beef Just received and selling at 12½ cents. By

L. B. WALKER.

Beckwith's Anti-dyspeptic Pills

A FRESH supply just received, for sale in large or small quantities, by

P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.

Raleigh, Nov. 11th, 1850. 91

Female Classical Institute,
HILLSBOROUGH STREET.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*
MR. WM. C. DOUB, *A. M. Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.*
MR. KARL W. PETERSILLA, *Professor of Music.*
MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILLA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of 5 months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting. Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

Board per session of 5 months,	$50
Tuition in the Cassical Department.	20
Do in the English Department,	15
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20
Drawing and Painting,	10
Painting in Oil Colours,	15
French,	10

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

☞ The Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Institution will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of December ensuing.

The Session for 1851 begins on Monday the sixth of January.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal*

Raleigh N. C., Nov. 5th 1850. 2m 91

NEW NOVEL.

ADELAIDE LINDSAY, by the auther of Lettice Arnold. Price 25 cents.

AT TURNER'S.

Oct. 25th, 1850. 86

Abbot's Illustrated Historics.
XERXES THE GREAT!

THE following works of the series are now ready:

William the Conqueror,	Alexander the Great,
Mary Queen of Scotts,	Charles the Second,
Maria Antoinette,	Charles the First,
Darius the Great,	Alfred the Great,
Queen Elizabeth,	Cyrus the Great,
Julius Cæsar,	Madame Roland,
Hannibal.	

Illustrated Title Pages and other Illustrations, 18mo.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by

H. D. TURNER.

Dec. 21, 1850. 103

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday the 14th of January next, I shall offer for sale at the late residence of David Hinton, dec'd., the crop of Corn, Fodder and Oats; also the stock of Mules and Horses,—Waggons, Carts, Farming utensils, Cotton Gins, Wheat Thresher, Blacksmith's tools, and a variety of other articles belonging to the plantation.

Six months credit will be given. In ALL cases Bonds and two approved securities will be required before the delivery of the property. The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold. On Thursday the 16th, at the same place, the Negroes belonging to the estate will be hired.

C. L. HINTON, Executor.

January 7th, 1851. 3

Ready-made Clothing.

WE have again received a large supply of Winter Clothing in addition to ourformer Stock consisting of fine Dress and Frock Coats, Sacks, Oversacks and Cloaks, fine Black and Cassimere Pants and Vests, made up of the best materials, and of the most fashionable style, which we will sell at Baltimore wholessle prices in order to make room for Spring and Summer Clothing, of which due notice will be given. We respectfully invite all in want of any of the above articles, to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, at A. B. Stith's & Co., Auction and Commission Store, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Jan. 4th, 1851. 3

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.
At No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimer,
Fancy Cassimeres—a good assortment,
Good and Common Vesting. Black Satin Vesting
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass,
Bed Blankets, various sizes and qualittes,
White and Black Cotton Wadding,
Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and ½ Hose.

For sale low, by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, Oct 28th, 1850. 87

UNION HOTEL.
San Francisco,
CALIFORNIA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT has been recently fitted up, in Pacific St., near Sansome, which is convenient to the business parts of the City, also to the City Hall, and other public buildings; and within a few minutes walk of the principal Steamboat landings.

The Proprietor, from his long experience in the business in the City of New York, (having been connected with Lovejoy's Hotel for several years) feels confident that those who may visit his House will find there the comforts of a home.

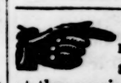
GEORGE BROWN,
Proprietor.

San Francisco, Aug. 1850. 72 9w

BECKWITH'S ANTI-BILIOUS
PILLS.

THOSE who desire an article *possessed* of highly Anti-Bilious properties, without Mercury, will not be disappointed in the use of these valuable Pills.—None are genuine without the written signature of the proprietor. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by
P. F. PESCUD.



WE ARE REQUESTED TO announce T. M. OLIVER, Esq., as a Candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward, at the ensuing Municipal Election, on the 3rd Monday in January.

Dec. 30, 1850. 1 to

Job Printing, Pamphlets, &c., neatly executed at this Office.

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this City, in December next,

A MUSIC STORE,

where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music, and Musical Instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 89 tf

BOARD.

THE Subscriber, having made arrangemen with Mrs. Frances Wilson of Norfolk, will be in the receipt of a regular supply of the finest

Norfolk Oysters,

together with fresh fish, smoked beef, beef tongues, and other rare luxuries, and he flatters himself, by using his best exertions to please, to receive a liberal support.

His regular supply of Oysters will commence about the 1st of November, and continue through the season.

He has engaged a part of **Mr. Willis Scott's** house on the corner of Market Square and Wilmington Street, where he will be pleased to receive the orders of Mrs. Wilson's former friends and customers.

H. J. POWELL.

Raleigh, October 25th, 1850.

BUSINESS COATS.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats; just opened—at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Nov. 15th, 1850. 92

Wanted.

A GOOD House-maid. Enquire at this office.

Raleigh, Aug. 6th, 1850. 63 3t

FORWARDING.

I WILL attend to the forwarding of all Goods at Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the usual commission; and will, in all cases, forward by first boat without reference to *lines*. All orders for purchasers will be strictly attended to. Direct to care of

W. BRANSON,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

April16, 1850. 31 tf

English, Goshen, and Parmesan Cheese, just to hand

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh September 21st, 1850. 76

MYER'S CELEBRATED CHEWing Tobacco; Imported Cigars of different Brands. Just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

October 8th, 1850. 81

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS.

JUST received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 17, 1850. 66

PRIME SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

And the best Imported Cigars,

MAY BE FOUND AT

HENRY KEIM'S

GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries'

1 Doz. Guitars, on hand, from $1 to $35.

4 Doz. Violins, from $1 to $25.

A Variety of Accordeons.

HENRY KEIM.

Nov. 24th, 1850. 95

NEGRO CLOTHING.

WE have a large assortment of Negro Clothing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, much less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have their ervants to supply

OLIVER & PROCTER,

Oct. 12, 1850. 82

N. PERRY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SYCAMORE STREET,

3 doors above Bank, PETERBURG, Va.

SUPERIOR

Ready Made Clothing,

AND

GENTLEMEN'S

UNDER DRESS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS,

CRAVATS, STOCKS,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

SUSPENDERS,

UMBRELLAS. TRUNKS, &c.

September 8th, 1850. 73 tf.

TO PAINTERS.

The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion.

CONTAINING Rules and Regulations in Everything relating to the Arts of Painting, Gilding, Varnishing and Glass Staining.

H. D. TURNER.

FRESH HOPS.

CROP of 1850, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, December 3rd, 1850. 97

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

OF the best quality may be found at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

November 21st. 94

BEAUTIFUL FANCY SILK VESTS.

3 Doz. of decidedly the prettiest styles in market At HARDING & CO'S.

Raleigh, Nov. 14th, 1850. 93

SARATOGA WATER.

IN Quarts and Pints, just received and for sale a the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

2000 Acres of Land.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his land lying within three miles of Raleigh, on both sides of the road to Fayetteville.

The above land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Tobacco or Cotton, is well watered and healthy, and can be advantageously divided into three or four tracts, to suit small farmers, or residences for persons from the lower country.

Notes at interest, or Young Negroes will be received in Payment.

Persons desirous of seeing the above land will call on the Subscriber, or, in his absence, his Brother on the Premises.

JOSEPH T. HUNTER.

Sept. 23rd, 1850. 6w 77

S. F. PHILLIPS,

ATTENDS THE COURTS in the Counties of Orange, Alamance, Wake and Chatham.

apel ChHill, N. C., May 24, 1849. 24

TEA! TEA! TEA!

IMPERIAL, Young Hyson and Gunpowder, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Nov. 21st, 1850. 94

TO INVALIDS.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medicinal purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cabebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshalls and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

Nov. 21st. 94

CLOTHING BAZAAR.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Fashionable Clothing,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber enters the field of competition with a large and well selected assortment of ll the new styles of Fashionable Garments for the Fall and Winter Trade. Determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the 'Clothing Bazaar,' every effort has been made to produce styles of Clothing well adapted to this market; from the very lowest price to the finest quality of Clothing. Customers can depend upon finding our garments well made, however low the price.

Merchants are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined not to be undersold by any house in the trade.

The fancy Department is full, embracing English French and Italian Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, Collars, &c, which will be sold at the lowest prices, by

N. PERRY.

Petersburg, Sept 8th. 1850, tf 73

SELF-PROTECTORS,

TO TRAVELLERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS

The greatest modern Improvement in Fire-Arms.

ELF-COCKING & SELF-REVOLVING POCKET PISTOLS.

DAILY EXPECTED, a large importation of fine Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot-Bags, Bird-bags, &c., &c., all which will be sold low.

C. B. ROOT.

MUSTARD.

ENGLISH, French and American, of superior quality. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

21st, 93

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior **Cigars Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,** are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 21st. 94

Pleasant Grove Academy,

FRANKLIN COUNTY,

North Carolina.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 6th of January next, under the charge of Mr. Edwin L. Barrett, a gentleman eminently qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in preparatory schools The Academy will be neat and comfortable, situated about 200 yards from the residence of the subscriber, known to be one of the most healthy locations in the State, and equidistant from Louisburg and the Shocco Springs.

Board can be had with the Subscriber, at $6,50 per month, and also in the families of Mr. Joseph J. Jones, Mr. Thomas Person, Mrs Elizabeth Branch and others, all convenient to the Academy, at the above rates.

Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every attention will be paid, both to the morals and literary pursuits of the students; and owing to the healthiness of the situation, the purity of the water and the morality of the neighborhood, the public and particularly those living in the lower country, would do well to give this institution a trial.

TUITION PER SESSION.

For the Languages, and higher English branches,	$15
Lower English branches,	10

Address the Subscriber, Louisburg, N. C.

WM. J. BRANCH.

December 1st, 1850. 4tw 99

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

CONSISTING of Jackets and Pantaloons, attached and detached Over Coats, &c. To which we invite the attention of the Ladies.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

October 14. 84

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

NO. 2, Vol. 11, S. C. Reports, being the decisions at the August Term, has just been issued from this Office.

November 26th, 1850.

To my Town & Country friends.

THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Town and Country friends to his stock of Family Groceries, which he is determined to sell on as good terms as any one in the place. Among his stock may be found.

80 Bbbls. best Petersburg Flour—whole and half barrels.

2 Hhds. Bright and Dry P. R. Sugar,
5 bbls. do do N. O. do
6 do Crushed do
5 do Clarified do
4 do Pulverized do
1 Package best Loaf do

Rio, Laguira and Java Coffe,
Imperial and Black Tea, a fine article,
Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm candles,
Washing and Fancy Soaps,
Crane's Wash mixture—a superior article,
A fine lot imported segars—different brands,
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; and many articles in the Grocery and Confectionary line.

Give me a call, and I am determined not to be undersold by Jew or Gentile.

L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Nov. 7th 1850. 91

National Hotel.

NO. 5 COURTLAND STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT having passed into the hands of Mr. Geo. Seeley, formerly of the Eastern Pearl St. House, has been recently improved by the addition of

FORTY NEW ROOMS.

And has also been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished for the accomodation of the Public.

It is the aim of the Proprietor to render the **NATIONAL** quite equal to any of its cotemporaries in all those essentials that contribute to the reputation of a well conducted and well ordered Hotel.

The House is of the largest size, eligibly located, within three doors of Broadway, and in all respects conveniently arranged to promote the comfort and convenience of Guests. Persons visiting New York are respectfully invited to make their home at this Hotel during their stay in the City.

GEORGE SEELEY,

Proprietor.

New York, June 28, 1850. 53 6m

To Physicians, Chemists &c,

THE Subscribers offer Physicians a large and well selected assortment of pure

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

They would also invite the attteution of Chemists and Lecturers to their stock of

Pure Re-agents Chemicals and Chemical Wares.

Priced Catalogues furnished upon application, post-paid.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, 6th and Arch Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

September 1st, 1850. 6m- 71

C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

Charleston, s. C.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and those who purchase Dry Goods, in their city, that they are now prepared to offer a large, choice and well assorted Stock of **Foreign and Fancy Dry Goods.**

As they receive the bulk of their Goods, *direct* from European Ports, they feel assured of being able to compete successfully with any other Market in the United States.

209 King, North West Corner of King and Mar-

August 24th, 1850. w3m

WORKS BY THE REV. C B TAYLOR.

RECORDS of a good Man's Life,
Margaret, or the Pearl.
Scenes in a Clergyman's life,
Earnestness.

H. D. TURNER.

Nov. 12th, 1850. 91

MERINO DRAWERS AND SHIRTS.

10 Dozen just at hand, Very cheap.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Superior Family Flour, made at Col. Thomas McGehee's Mill.

For Sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Ladies Shoes and Slippers.

JUST received, by Express, direct from the manufactory.

Ladies Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes, (Ties and Buskins,)
do do and do Slippers.

ALSO ON HAND.

100 pieces Light and Dark Calico,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,

With a general assortment of

Dry Goods,	Hats and Shoes,
Lawns and Ginghams,	Groceries,
Cambrics and Jaconetts,	Crockery.

For sale, low, by

J. BROWN,

No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 6th, 1850. 63

Sedgwick Female SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

TERMS per session of five months (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60,00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20.00
Use of Instruments,	3.00
Latin and French, each,	10,00
Incidental expenses,	1,00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, Prineipal.

November 2[illegible].1850. 4t 96

Notice.

THE Subscriber has determined to locate in this City, and having procured a sufficient number of competent assistants, is prepared to execute in the most finished Style, all kinds of

PAINTING, GLAZING, AND RE-GLAZING

Orders from the City or surrounding Country, if left at the Drug Store of P. F. Pescud, will be promply executed and satisfaction guarantied.

Reference as to ability, character, &c., will be given to all who may wish to patronise him.

WM. M. OVERBY.

Raleigh May 20, 1850. 41

Soldiers Claims.

THE undersigned having much experience and success in the business, still takes military claims for Bounty lands and Pensions for prosecution before the government, on very reasonable terms, and with the utmost faithfulness and dispatch. All letters to him, from claimants, must be postage paid.

☞ The last Congress gave lands to all the officers and Soldiers who served one month or longer, and if dead, to their widows and minor children, in all the wars of the United States, since 1790.

And provision is now also made for pensions Widows of Soldiers of the Revolution, who married before the year 1809.

He can furnish information concerning the grades of officers of the Revolutionary War, which is all important to claimants, and difficult to procure elsewhere. His charges will be moderate.

*** Any information concerning the heirs of the following officers of the Revolution will be thankfully received, viz:

Thomas Clark,	James Hogan,
Alexander Martin,	Wm. Davis,
James Martin,	John White,
James Moore,	Joshua Boman.

He can also furnish a copy of the rolls of the Officers and Soldiers of the State of North Carolina in the war with Great Britain, declared 18th of June 1812, giving in many instances the length of service, their respective offices and Regiments; the time of entering the service ☞ also the deserters, and every particular to facilitate the Collection of their Claims. ☜ Every agent should have a copy. Cost —only $10 each county!

J. H. KIRKHAM,

Raleigh N. C.

Raleigh, November 1st, 1850. 88

☞ Standard copy.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,

And the Public Generally.

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Silvester Smith, it will henceforward be conducted under the firm of J. J. Biggs & co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, but is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of

Ready Made Clothing,

Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, will also be kept up, a beautiful assortment of which is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.

Mr. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department, as heretofore.

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th 1850. 8 46

New Goods!

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

Peebles, Scott & White,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

WE beg leave to announce to our friends and customers that we are now in possession of our stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

embracing a general assortment of the most fashionable style of Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

We respectfully solicit an examination of aur assortment by Country Merchants, as well as those buying at retail.

Our stock is large and commodious. In it will be found all the leading articles usually kept in a Fashionable Dry Goods Store.

PEEBLES, SCOTT & WHITE.

Sept. 22nd, 1850. 77

HOUSE PAINTING.

THE undersigned having purchased JERRY well known as an excellent and skilful

House Painter,

hereby gives notice, that he will hire him out by the day or job, on liberal terms. Persons desiring his services will please apply to Mills H. Brown, in this place, or to the subscriber, at Fish Dam, Wake

CALVIN J. ROGERS.

Dec, 21st, 1850. 2m 103

BLAKE'S

Patent Fire Proof Paint.

☞ This most singular substance, in a few months after applied, turns to *Slate or Stone,* forming a complete coat of Mail, protecting whatever is covered from the action of Fire and Weather. It has now been tested more than six years and shows that TIME and the ELEMENTS only seem to *indurate* or *harden* the substance; it seems to be a perfect desideratum for all outside painting that has for centuries been sought in vain. For all descriptions of buildings, either Brick, Wood, or roofs of Wood or Metal, there is nothing equal to it. So highly are its Fire proof qualities appreciated in Akron, Ohio, where it is best known, that all the Insurance Companies have published that they will Insure Buildings well covered with it at a much lower premium than those covered with Tin or Zinc, as it has been tried in several fires there and stood much longer than either. For Rail Road Depots Bridges, Steam boat and Car decks, for all kinds of Iron, it forms a coating nearly as hard as the Iron itself and never cleaves off.

A large supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Dec, 3rd, 1850. 97

J. HENRY HARRISS,

UPHOLISTERER AND MATTRESS MAKER

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of the best Bed Mattresses of all kinds—including the much approved SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESS, which will be found a perfect luxury, either in Summer or Winter, Also,

SOFAS, LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS,

&c.,

manufactured in every style to order.

Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and all work warranted to be done in the best and most wrokmanlike manner.

N. B. The public will please bear in mind that I attend personally to the manufacture of my Mattresses, Sofas, Lounges &c

Raleigh, Nov. 5· 1850. 89 tf

A LOT OF THOMASTOWN LIME,

Just received and for Sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

November 28th, 1850. 97